

Troops Await Order for Final Dash on Bandits

Americans Near Lair of Kidnappers: Two More Forces Cross Border, but Return Quickly

Eight Fugitives Captured

Consul Says Carranza Soldiers Took Outlaws; Cattle Thieves Pursued

MARFA, Tex., Aug. 23.—United States cavalrymen to-night were camped on Mexican soil far southwest of here, awaiting daylight to make the final dash to the hiding place of the remaining bandits of the Jesus Renteria gang, charged with the capture and holding for ransom of Aviation Lieutenants Paul H. Davis and Harold G. Peterson.

Two other detachments of troops crossed the border during the day, but soon returned, according to official announcement of military commanders.

Eight bandits believed to be part of the Jesus Renteria gang have been captured by Mexican troops at Coyame, Chihuahua, according to a report from Mexican Consul Cosmo Bengoechea at Presidio to-night.

The bandits were captured in a dance hall after the Carranza troops had surrounded it, the report said. The troops had marched to Coyame from Chihuahua City.

The prisoners were taken to Chihuahua City by General Manuel Diéguez's cavalry, the report said. Army headquarters announced that Mexican cavalry had been seen by aviators marching toward Coyame.

More Troops Cross Border

Two troops of the 7th Cavalry ordered across the border opposite Fabens, Tex., this morning in pursuit of Mexican cattle thieves were ordered to return late in the afternoon by Brigadier General James B. Erwin, commander of the El Paso district. Failure to locate the trail of the bandits was given as the reason for the withdrawal.

Another contingent crossed the Rio Grande during the day in the Big Bend country in search of lost army mules, but returned after a few hours with the missing animals.

On the California-Mexican border American and Mexican troops are maintaining a discouraging search for Lieutenants Frederick H. Waterhouse and Cecil H. Connelly, of the 9th Aero Squadron, who disappeared Wednesday after they left Yuma, Arizona, on a return flight to Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal.

General Antonio Pruneda, former commander of the Carranza forces in the Oahu district, is moving from Cuernavaca, Mexico, on the road to Chihuahua City, according to Mexican Consul Bengoechea at Presidio. Coyame is near where the American aviators fell last Sunday. The consul said Pruneda had 200 troops in his command. He left the Oahu district with a cavalry column soon after the American troops crossed.

Danger of a clash with Villa followers under Hipolito Villa, brother of Francisco Villa, is regarded here as impossible now, as Hipolito Villa and his band are believed to be in the southeastern part of the Oahu district, far distant from the zone of operations of the American expedition.

The Mexican consul's telegram said the information of the capture of eight bandits came from General Pruneda. The general said he was returning to Chihuahua in pursuit of other bandits.

Pruneda asked that American aviators reconnoiter the country near Las Palomas, Chihuahua, where Villa bandits had been reported.

Mexicans Cooperating

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Carranza Said to Plan Oil Seizures

Mexico Reported Eager to End Dispute Over Petroleum Properties

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Two public declarations by Carranza have expressed the President's stand on this matter, which public opinion, official and unofficial alike, except for the Carranzistas, has declared to be vital. The opinion of all classes in Mexico, as reported in the Mexican City newspapers and transmitted to the State Department, is for a prompt and correct settlement of the petroleum question, which has been declared to be the key to relations between the United States and Mexico.

Newspapers and citizens, especially those of the educated class, according to reports to the State Department, urge that because of the recognized danger of intervention, Mexico at least protect foreign investments, even if she cannot stop the murder of foreign citizens.

Don Carlos Dufeo, the eminent Mexican economist, says foreign capital is absolutely necessary to the development of Mexico's resources, because of the extensive enterprises, and would not invest in it if they had it. In the face of these demands, now made publicly and declared to be imperative, Carranza's official circles have no notion, it is said, of protecting foreign capital in Mexico. This is borne out by the following official statement recently made by Ing. F. Vazquez Schiaffino, chief of the petroleum bureau of the Department of Industry, Commerce and Labor:

The steps taken by the petroleum bureau have followed a programme, whose main points may be summarized as follows: To engage in a work of propaganda and diffusion of all data relating to the petroleum industry so as to interest national capital and to invite the attention of Mexican industrial, professional men and workmen, in order that they may play an active and important part in the development of this industry, making it in a short time an essentially and genuinely Mexican industry.

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Mexican Envoy to U. S. Denies Reported Recall

Possibility of American Intervention by Various Methods Freely Discussed by Papers

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Ambassador Hughes, in denying to-day a rumor that he was to be recalled by the Mexican government, said he was optimistic regarding the future relations between Mexico and the United States. He declared the American people wanted no more war, adding that when they understood the situation in Mexico they would stop criticism.

Possibility of American intervention in Mexico is freely discussed by the Mexican City newspapers, according to information reaching officials of the State Department. Particular interest was manifested here to-day in an article appearing in the "A. B. C." which is said to have made a sensation in the southern republic.

This article points out in detail seven ways in which the United States might intervene and discusses each at length. The methods are:

Complete invasion, which the paper admits would result in victory for the United States.

Partial Invasion

Partial invasion by seizure of frontier posts and custom houses, which it is said would weaken the Carranza government, cause a spreading of the rebellion, dishearten the Constitutionists and cause Carranza and his system to topple like a pack of cards.

Aiding or recognizing some rebel group.

Naming of a group of Mexicans and assisting them in the formation of a government.

Withdrawal of recognition from the present government, which the paper said would be tantamount to recognition of the rebels.

Pressing an ultimatum to the government requiring assurances that the rebellion would be ended in a definite period; payment of foreign claims and a prescribed time; resumption of foreign debt service and final disposition of the petroleum question. The paper said the present government could not give these guarantees.

Acting as arbiter between the contending Mexican factions.

Nothing could come of arbitration, the paper said, adding that the present government would "deem it beneath its dignity to enter into any negotiations with its enemy."

"We do not share the views of certain skeptics that intervention is inevitable," said the paper. "The statement of Ambassador Fletcher, favorable to the Mexican government, may perhaps force the United States to extend for a while the policy of 'watchful waiting,' or possibly stimulate our government, realizing that it is a matter of life and death for it, and what is more important, for the nation, to

change its policy. However this may be, the threat of intervention is at out."

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Luis Cabrera, Secretary of the Treasury, Urges Reciprocal Guard Service Agreement

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 23.—An important step toward the adoption of measures tending to prevent clashes between Mexico and the United States was taken last night when Luis Cabrera, Secretary of the Treasury and generally regarded as the mouthpiece of the present administration, said in a press interview that the Mexican and American governments should sign an agreement for a reciprocal border guard service.

Yenadio Bonilla, Mexican Ambassador at Washington, according to Senator Cabrera, would be "eminently fitted" for conducting negotiations with this purpose in view, since he was a member of the Mexican commission which met United States representatives at Atlantic City in 1916 to discuss this plan during the Pershing expedition into Northern Mexico. Senor Cabrera was himself chairman of the Mexican commission.

According to the Secretary, the difficulties which prevented the adoption of such an agreement at Atlantic City were due to the fact that the American delegation wanted the agreement signed immediately, while the Mexican commission held out for a withdrawal of the Pershing expedition before reaching an agreement. Senor Cabrera pointed out that at present such a difficulty would not be met with, since the early withdrawal of the 8th Cavalry, now pursuing bandits in the State of Chihuahua, was expected.

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